

TELLER'S TRICK TAKEN BY HOUSE.

The Republicans, with two Unimportant Exceptions, Arrayed Solidly Against The Measure to pay Bonds and Interest in Silver.

MAJORITY OF 50 IS RECORDED

After a Snappy Debate Which was Thoroughly Enjoyed by Crowded Galleries. There Were no Sensational Incidents Beyond the Hissing of Mr. Rhea, of Kentucky, who Suggested that a Very Hot Place in Tophet Would be Reserved for Secretary Sherman, as the Author of the "Crime of '73."—Dingley's Masterly Disposition of the Resolution—The Vote Stood: Ayes, 134; Nays, 182—Speaker Hendricks' Vote to be Recorded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The house of representatives to-day buried the Teller resolution declaring the bonds of the United States payable in silver, under an adverse majority of fifty votes. The Republicans were solidly arrayed in opposition, with two exceptions, Mr. Linney, of North Carolina, who voted with the Democrats and Populists, and Mr. White, of North Carolina, the only colored member of the house, who answered "present" when his name was called. The desertions from the Democratic side were Mr. McAleer, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina. Both voted with the Republicans against the proposition.

Speaker Reed, although it is not customary for him to vote, had his name called and amid the cheers of his followers went on record in opposition to the resolution. The vote was reached after five hours of debate, under a special order adopted at the opening of the session to-day. The limited time allowed for debate and the pressure of members for an opportunity to be heard was so great that the leaders on both sides were compelled to farm out the time by minutes. This detracted from the comity of the discussion, but it also in a measure intensified the interest. The galleries were crowded all day long, and the combatants on the floor were cheered by their respective sympathizers. Many of the senators from the other end of the capitol were present to listen to the arguments.

The majority, under the leadership of Mr. Dingley, who made a carefully prepared speech sounding the key-note of the opposition, assumed the position that the last clause of the resolution was in reality a disguised declaration for the free coinage of silver, while the assailing Democrats, under the direction of Mr. Bailey, maintained that the defeat of the resolution was another step in the direction of establishment of the gold standard to which they alleged both the President and Secretary Gage had irretrievably committed the Republic.

The debate was at times fast and heated, but there were no sensational incidents beyond the hissing of Mr. Rhea, of Kentucky, when he said that as the author of the "crime of '73," the hottest place in hades would be reserved for the present secretary of state. The vote on the resolution was ayes, 132; nays, 182.

BRIEF DEBATE

On the Resolution—Chairman Dingley Points Out the Mischievous Features of the Measure—The Sting in Its Tail.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—There was a great deal of activity among the leaders on both sides before the house met to-day in anticipation of a very exciting debate over the Teller resolution declaring the bonds of the United States payable in gold or silver at the option of the government which those in control had decided to defeat before sundown. The members on both sides had been notified in advance, and the attendance on the floor was very large. The struggle opened immediately after the reading of the journal when Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Maine), chairman of the ways and means committee, reported back the resolution with the recommendation that it "do not pass."

Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa), one of the leaders of the majority, followed this by presenting the special order agreed upon by the committee on rules providing for the immediate consideration of the resolution and a vote without intervening motion at 5 o'clock to-day. The rule was as follows:

"Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the house shall proceed to the consideration of Senate concurrent resolution No. 22, (Teller resolution), that general debate shall be had thereon until the hour of 5 o'clock, at which time, without any intervening motion a vote shall be taken upon the passage of said resolution. General leave to print upon the subject of said resolution for five days from this date is hereby granted."

Mr. Henderson yielded a moment to Mr. Bailey the Democratic leader, who said that while the minority strenuously opposed the undue limitation of the debate proposed by the rule, still as his side desired as much time as possible for debate they would not consume any of the time allowed on a roll call.

Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.), and Mr. De Armond, (Dem., Mo.), protested vigorously, however, and the latter said if he had had an opportunity he would have proposed a Cuban belligerency amendment.

To this suggestion speaker Reed retorted curtly that it would not be in order, and when Mr. De Armond appealed to him not to decide the question hastily the speaker exclaimed: "That it is not in order is too plain for argument." During this colloquy there were evidences of disturbance and excitement on the Republican side, of which Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.), was the centre. At last Mr. Johnson insisted on asking a question of Mr. Henderson. He wanted to know with much emphasis whether it was true that all the time was to be consumed by the members of the ways and means committee.

"There is no such proposition," called out Mr. Dingley, (Rep., Pa.), but Mr. Johnson did not subside, and continued to protest, declaring loudly that he anticipated this rule if such was the intention. He had a wordy war with Mr. Dingley, but in a tone so low that it could not be heard in the confusion. The speaker cut off further incident by

putting the question and the rule was adopted 143-115, the Democrats refraining from demanding a roll call. Then followed a controversy over the division of time. To suggestions that time should be divided between Democrats, Populists and Republicans, Mr. Dingley retorted: "I wasn't aware that there was any distinction between the Populists and Democrats as at present constituted." He said time would be equally divided between those for and against the resolution. Mr. Dingley then opened the debate in opposition to the resolution, was not one which, if passed by both houses, would have force. If adopted, it would be only an expression of the opinion of the two houses.

"Its importance, therefore," continued Mr. Dingley, "lies in the fact that it occurred in by the house, it would be legitimate and inevitably be regarded not only here, but by the world as the expression of the deliberate judgment of a majority of the American people as to their standard of honor and good faith in the discharge not only of national, but also of private obligations. This resolution is not presented for the purpose of securing an expression by Congress as to the power of the government either as to the payment of its obligations or as to what may be declared legal tender. No one denies that this or any other nation has the power to pay in gold or silver or paper or copper, according to its pleasure. Payment cannot be enforced against a sovereign nation. Its obligations are measured by its own sense of honor and good faith. The intelligent selfishness of a nation which is to live not simply for a generation, but for centuries, ought to lead it—and whenever a nation is wisely governed does lead it—to so scrupulously maintain its pledges in both letter and spirit as to preserve its credit untarnished, and thereby not only make it possible to borrow at the lowest rate of interest, but also to make it easy to obtain loans in exigencies, which are sure sooner or later to come to every nation. A nation's honor and credit are its title deed to permanence and prosperity."

The sting and dishonor of the pending resolution is in its tail. And that sting, well nigh harmless twenty years ago, under conditions then existing, is made deadly by the changed conditions of to-day.

The deadly tail of this resolution reads as follows: "That to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in the payment of said bonds, (meaning practically all the bonds of the United States not outstanding), is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

The declarations of the movers and supporters of this resolution in the senate during its recent consideration in that body throws a flood of light on what is meant now by the phrase, "to restore to its coinage such silver coins"—a phrase which in 1873 was with good reason interpreted by many who supported a similar resolution to mean something vitally different from that it must mean now."

Two Appropriation Bills Passed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—To-day's session of the senate lasted six hours, two of the general appropriation bills—that for the army, carrying \$23,142,492, and that for the legislative, judicial and executive departments carrying \$1,658,500—were passed, the latter consisting of 121 pages, occupying the attention of the senate during the greater part of the session. After a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

HARRITY'S CASE

Chairman Jones has Not Removed Him From the National Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Chairman Jones, of the Democratic National committee says there is no truth in the statement that he had removed William F. Harrity, a Pennsylvania member, and substituted the man designated by the Democratic state committee as his successor. Mr. Jones says that Chairman Garman, of the Pennsylvania committee, and a number of Pennsylvania Democrats called upon him last week, and Mr. Garman informed the senator of the action of the Democratic committee of Pennsylvania and said that the matter would be presented to Senator Jones in an official manner, and all the papers and correspondence laid before him.

Senator Jones informed Mr. Garman that the power of removal of a member of the national committee rested wholly with the committee itself and that he would take the papers in the case when submitted to him and send a copy to Mr. Harrity, giving him an opportunity to make a reply and present his side of the case.

After both sides had been fully heard he would take all the correspondence and papers in the case and send a copy to each member of the committee and get an expression of opinion as to what should be done. The committee might then be called together if the members so determine, when the case can be discussed and decided.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The senate to-day made the following confirmations of postmasters:

Pennsylvania—Henry Davis, Catawba; W. H. Baker, Ridgway; Daniel W. Beden, Shenandoah; William Kerr Galbraith, Canonsburg; Charles F. Humrich, Carlisle; Solomon S. Ketcham, Overbrook; Edward Grist, Lancaster; George W. Schoch, Millersburg.

West Virginia—James A. Hughes, Huntington; Ohio—William H. Baum, Batavia; Daniel Myers, Chicago; Charles W. Searles, Madison; George A. Shaw, Barboursburg.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate: To be collector of customs: Benjamin B. Brown, district of Erie. Emuls: Benjamin Johnston, of Iowa; at Ullula; Honduras; Elias H. Cheney, of New Hampshire; at La Paza, Mexico; Charles E. McCrum, of Ohio; at Tahiti; Society Islands; John E. Rowen, of Iowa; at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

West Virginia Matters.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Collector White has had his appeal from Judge Jackson set for a hearing in the United States supreme court for March 7. He left this afternoon for home.

Representative and Mrs. Dwyer returned this morning from their Florida trip. The captain was in his seat to-day and his vote made one of the fifty majority vote against the "Teller Resolution."

The nomination of Hon. George M. Bowers to be fish commissioner, was due to-day, and it was generally believed his name was sent to the senate

late this afternoon. Inquiry, however, disclosed to the contrary. The matter will doubtless be reached on the executive calendar to-morrow.

WEST VIRGINIA WAR CLAIM

Reported on Adversely—Government Holds Receipt for Full Amount.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The committee on war claims of the house has reported adversely upon the bill for the relief of Mrs. Anne Heiskell, of Hampshire county, West Virginia. The claim was for supplies furnished United States troops during the late war by Mrs. Heiskell, to the amount of \$2,300. The committee states in its report that the claimant was paid \$623.50 on an original presentation, and gave a receipt in full. This, it is declared, closed the controversy.

The claimant sought to have the committee review the soundness of the conclusions reached by the quartermaster general of the army, who decided that the sum received for war all that was due. If that could be done, the committee states, it would permit the opening and review of all the decisions of the numerous commissions and tribunals established by Congress since the formation of the government.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Two Cases of Interest to West Virginia Advanced on the Docket.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The United States supreme court to-day adjourned until the twenty-first of February without deciding any of the important cases before it.

The hearing in the case of King vs. Mullens, was advanced to be heard on March 7, after the other cases on the docket for that date. The case involves the construction of the provision in the West Virginia state constitution in regard to the taxation of lands in the state.

The court upon a stipulation of counsel on both sides also advanced the cases of Internal Revenue Collector White, of West Virginia, against various persons, involving his right of transfer, etc., to be heard March 7.

The case involves the construction of Sections 3154 and 3163 of the revised statutes, and the powers and duties of the commissioner of internal revenue with respect to transfer and assignment of internal revenue storekeepers and gaugers and also the effect of the civil service act, and the executive orders from time to time made and issued thereunder upon the duties of the commissioner of internal revenue.

They also involve the question as to whether the courts of the United States, can, by injunction, restrain the collectors of internal revenue in the various districts or the commissioner of internal revenue acting through the collectors, from relieving from duty storekeepers and gaugers, or from assigning them officers to duty or transferring them from one place of duty to another.

Secretary Gage's Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President and Mrs. McKinley were entertained, at dinner to-night by the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage. The entire cabinet was present, with the exception of Secretary Alger. The other guests were Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Miss Lucy Page, of New York, and Senator Hanna. The decorations were the most elaborate of the official season. The house was decorated with pink roses and hyacinths. The table decorations were particularly beautiful.

TWO FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Propounded to the Treasury Department. One Answered.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—A citizen of Indianapolis a few weeks ago wrote to Mr. Gage, secretary of the treasury, and propounded two questions to him. The first one was as follows: "Is the value of our paper currency regulated by a law of Congress, or by reason of gold or silver being held in our government vaults for its redemption?"

An answer to this was received to-day from Mr. F. A. Vanderlip, the assistant secretary of the treasury department, to the effect that "legislative action alone is not sufficient to give value to a paper currency. This is illustrated in the history of United States notes. During the war, and for years afterwards, they were at a discount in gold, varying in value from day to day, according to the public opinion of their worth and it was not until January 1, 1879, when the government actually began their redemption in gold that they became in reality what the law declared them to be."

The other question was as follows: "If the government of the United States should retire all its paper currency and which is now by law made a legal tender and substitute in lieu thereof, those of a national bank currency, could Congress under the constitution make such bank currency a legal tender one?" This the assistant secretary declined to answer.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

Of a Freight Engine on Norfolk and Western Road, Near Welch.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WELCH, W. Va., Jan. 31.—Near Helena, three miles from here, a Norfolk and Western engine pulling a through freight, exploded, killing the fireman and fatally injuring Engineer O'Leary. The exact cause of the accident is not known, but it is supposed that the boiler run dry, the engine not having time to take water at the Vivian yards, and made the run to this place ahead of passenger No. 3.

The boiler was hurled forty-five feet down the track, and struck end-wise, tearing a hole in the ground large enough for twenty-five men to stand in, then bounding thirty feet further it turned end over end twice.

The scene of this accident is only a few minutes walk from the place where Engineer Mays lost his life only a few weeks ago.

Fatal Fatal Shooting.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. Va., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Elmore Hyer was shot through the body this morning by the accidental discharge of a gun at her home at Horner, this county. The ball entered the abdomen just below the ribs, and came out near the spine above the left hip. She will die.

Accepts the Reluctant.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 31.—The five thousand operatives at the Atlantic & Pacific cotton mills have decided to accept the 10 per cent. reduction in wages which went into effect to-day. The textile workers in Lawrence are turning their entire attention to the strike at New Bedford, and they will assist the mill hands in that city as much as they are able.

WANT MORE CARS.

Petition of the Receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

IN THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

For Over Five Thousand Additional Box Cars—The Monongah and Montana Coal Companies of Marion County, West Virginia, Parties to the Scheme to Obtain More Rolling Stock—They Are to Purchase the Cars and the Receivers Will Use Them at the Regular Mileage Rates—The Ohio Soft Coal Pool.

BALTIMORE—Md., Jan. 31.—Receivers Cowen and Murray, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to-day petitioned the circuit court of the United States for permission to lease 5,150 additional box cars.

Relative to the application, Receiver John K. Cowen makes the following statement: "The obligation made by the receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for the acquisition of new equipments covers the following contracts:

"Two coal companies—the Monongah and the Montana, of West Virginia—purchase 900 coal cars, and the company and its receivers agree to use these cars, paying the regular mileage of six mills per mile run. The coal companies make the contracts for the purchase of the cars and the obligation of the receivers is simply to use the cars at the regular mileage rates during the period of the receivership."

"The Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company purchases 1,250 cars and makes its own financial arrangements for their acquisition by the issuance of the ordinary car trust obligations. The receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company agree to use these cars and pay the regular mileage rate of six mills per mile run. The only further obligation which they incur in relation to the same is that they assent to the Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company applying, as far as may be necessary, the sum which that company refunds at the end of each year to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for excess charges for transportation of cars over its line."

Under the contract with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company receives \$2 per car until the number of cars arrives at a certain figure, and then the rate is \$1.50 per car until another figure is reached, when the rate becomes \$1 per car. The junction company at the end of the year refunds to the Baltimore & Ohio the excess, as settlements are made on the \$2 basis, and the only obligations the receivers take is that the Pittsburgh Junction Company can use the excess to pay the car trust, and when the cars are thus paid for they belong to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company."

"The receivers obtain by lease from the Pullman company, 3,000 cars, and the only obligation which they assume in relation to these 3,000 cars is to pay a rental for them equivalent to ten per cent. of their cost, each year, for the period of two years and the interest upon the cost for the same time. No equipment obligations are issued. The receivers' obligation is, therefore, substantially \$300,000, being the rental payments for two years, and without the issuing of any car trust obligations."

"Therefore, the net result of the whole affair is that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company secures 5,150 cars and the receivers' obligations for the principal amount to about \$300,000, payable in two years. The mileage alone on the 3,000 cars to be secured from Pullman will be considerably greater each year than the interest and principal payments."

Ohio Soft Coal Pool.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 31.—Representatives of the twelve railroads which carry soft coal in Ohio and of the mines which supply them, met in this city to-day to strengthen their existing pool and discuss the details of their proposed central selling agency. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad had not been represented at any of the previous conferences, but was to-day in the person of Receiver Murray. Other meetings will be held, and it is considered certain that the plans on foot will be carried out.

B'Nai B'Rith.

Close of the Biennial Convention—The Election of Officers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 31.—The biennial convention of the Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith came to a close to-night after an entire day's business session. The last day's work of the convention consisted of an election of officers and the consideration of the reports read at the Sunday morning meeting. The meeting was secret and nothing was given out beyond the result of the election. The following are the new officers chosen:

President, Charles Hoffman, of Philadelphia; first vice president, Frederick Wormser, of Scranton; second vice president, J. H. Rosenbaum, of Philadelphia; secretary, M. K. Cohen, of Philadelphia; treasurer, M. C. Hirsh, of Philadelphia; sergeant-at-arms, Israel Schurman, of Altoona; messenger, S. Rosenbaum, of Philadelphia.

The general committee which is the governing body of the order is as follows: Abram Weil, Philadelphia; Adolph Platoski, Philadelphia; Jacob Singer, Philadelphia; Joseph D. Coons, Wilkes-Barre; Henry Jackson, Pittsburgh; S. W. Riesenbalm, Philadelphia. The court of appeals was chosen as follows: Maurice Mark, of Jersey City, N. J., president; Seligman J. Strauss, of Wilkes-Barre; Emanuel Furth, Philadelphia; Jacob Eisenman, Michael Hassler, Philadelphia.

The following commissioners of the widows and orphans' fund were chosen: Josiah Cohen, Pittsburgh; Abraham Kaufman, Philadelphia; Meyer Stern, Philadelphia; Herman Behal, Philadelphia; Samuel Cohen, Pottsville, and Elias Berla, Newark, N. J.

These officers were installed before adjournment.

Moorth Regiment.

TANGIER, Jan. 31.—The British steamer Tourmalin, it is officially announced, while attempting to land arms and stores on the Sus coast of Morocco, was intercepted by the Moroccan steamer Hassan, whereupon she opened fire. The Hassan reciprocated and captured one of the ship's boats, with three Englishmen. The Moroccan troops then demolished the villages favorable to foreigners, killing numbers of the inhabitants.

WHERE IT IS RED HOT.

Appalling Climatic Conditions Prevail in Australia—24 Degrees in the Shade. Fires From Spontaneous Combustion.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 31.—The steamer Warrimo, just arrived from Australia, brings news of appalling climatic conditions, which have been prevailing in many sections of Australia. The prostrations from heat were so numerous that the condition of affairs in large cities was alarming. In a great many instances work is out of the question and sleep impossible, while in the evening the inhabitants gather on the streets and sit on the curbsides, drinking in the comparatively cool night air. Telegrams show that the same conditions prevail all over the colonies.

The thermometer shows that the heat of the day averages about 124 in the shade, and in a long list of towns the lowest figure found was 110. In the sun it is 150, so it is impossible to work at mid-day. The heat has caused numerous fires from spontaneous combustion, and the houses are so baked during the day that in the worst section the residents sleep in gardens and on roofs. The damage from fire is very great. News comes from all parts of Australia of the destruction by flames.

It would appear from the press reports that the total damage will amount to millions of pounds. In Victoria colony 100,000 acres have been swept clear, and an enormous acreage of crops destroyed. In other colonies houses and barns were burned.

The Warrimo also brings news of a severe accident in Melbourne in which many lives were lost. The men were dying beneath their feet. The sewer region where the men were enclosed was flooded by the fire department, but the pressure was so strong that it was impossible to unfasten the vent holes and the gas was let off by means of a siphon. Divers were then secured who finally brought all the men to the surface. Many of them had families and all were young men.

STORMS CONFESSES

To the Murder of a Widow and Her Young Daughter.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 31.—Abe Storms has confessed the murder of Mrs. Fanny Rathburn and her daughter, Mary. The confession was made to the Chief of Police Greiner and the county attorney. Storms says that he committed the deed Sunday night, January 23. He killed the mother first in the cellar. Then he enticed the little girl in the bedroom above and after a terrible struggle to ouster her cut her throat.

The confession was obtained after a long siege of sweetbox examination. After it was obtained Storms was taken to the morgue although he begged not to see the bodies of his victims. He turned sickly pale and trembled violently when he gazed upon his victims.

Storms and Coxan, an alleged accomplice and now locked up in the county jail and strongly guarded by deputies armed with Winchester rifles. Sheriff Smith has issued a proclamation to the effect that any attempt to break into the jail and lynch Storms will be met with summary treatment by the deputies who will not hesitate to shoot.

All is quiet to-night, though threats of lynching were made during the afternoon. Storms' mother was in Burlington to-day. She is a fine looking, intelligent woman, and was much horrified by her son's predicament. She exclaimed when first hearing of the murder: "The man who did that ought to be hung, no matter if he is my son."

Cox is held as an accessory to the crime, although he has not confessed. His preliminary hearing is set for Wednesday.

A Season of Oratory.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Oratory in the Lutgert case is scheduled to begin to-morrow afternoon, when Assistant State's Attorney McEwen expects to open for the prosecution. He will probably speak until late to-morrow, and will be followed by Attorney Kehoe, who will talk for a day. Then will come Attorney Reese, who is to argue that the state has utterly failed to prove the death of Mrs. Lutgert. Attorney Harmon will talk for three or four days in behalf of Lutgert. State's Attorney Deneen will close the arguments, but his speech will not require more than a day for delivery. The case will go to the jury next week.

Confession to Train Wrecking.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 31.—Henry Goettel, a young German baker, after making a confession to the sheriff to the effect that Herman Breatz and himself wrecked a passenger train near River, on the Florida east coast, last Tuesday night, committed suicide by hanging himself with a towel in the jail early this morning. After wrecking the train, the amateur wreckers lost their nerve and ran. It was their purpose to hold up the passengers. Breatz, his associate, who occupied the same cell, also attempted to kill himself, but was unsuccessful.

Agat Couple Murdered and Robbed.

GRAYSON, Ky., Jan. 31.—"Virginia Bill" Ffley, an old citizen of Elliott county, aged eighty years, and his wife, about seventy years of age, were murdered to-night at their home in Elliott county, Ky., and robbed of from \$500 to \$1,200. There is no clue to the murderers. A mail was the instrument used. No one was at home except the old couple.

A Competitive Cable Route.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, via Bermuda, Jan. 31.—The opening of the new cable via Turks Island and Bermuda, was celebrated to-day. It gives the United States and Canada a competitive route for cablegrams to the West Indies and Mexico, as it does, with the service of the Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph Companies.

Mrs. Butler's Successor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Dr. Mary Wood Allen, of Ann Arbor, Mich., for some years superintendent of the purity work in the National W. C. T. U., has been chosen by the general officers as successor to Mrs. Josephine Butler in the department of work for the promotion of social purity in the world's W. C. T. U.

Tennessee's Senatorial Deadline.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 31.—The Democratic legislative caucus again held a dreary and monotonous session to-night and balloted seventeen times without settling nearer the nomination of a candidate for United States senator than when the caucus adjourned last Friday night. No changes in the balloting of special interest were made.

NEARING THE END.

Investigation of Alleged Bribery of Representative Otis.

A VERY BRIEF SESSION HELD

Yesterday—Attorney T. C. Campbell was the Only Witness Examined—He Told of His Personal Relations Toward Otis. Did Not See How He Could Have Voted for Hanna Under Any Circumstances, as He was a Free Silver Man—Campbell Was Friendly With Senator Hanna. That's All the Prob'ng Announced in Committee Will Report This Week.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 31.—The investigation into the alleged attempt to bribe Representative Otis to vote for Senator Hanna, during the late senatorial contest, is rapidly drawing to an end.

The committee held a brief session after the senate adjourned this evening. Attorney T. C. Campbell was the only witness examined. He was recalled for the purpose of allowing Senators Robinson and Garfield, who were not present last Friday when Mr. Campbell was on the stand, to question him. Neither of the senators, however, asked a question, and the only queries were made by Chairman Burke. Attorneys Daugherty and Hulick were present, but they took no part in the proceedings.

Mr. Campbell told of his personal relations toward Otis. He said he had frequently acted as attorney for Otis and always considered Otis a straightforward and honest man. He said Otis had always been a sort of mild Republican. Campbell said he did not see how Otis could have voted for Hanna, as Otis was a member of a free silver club.

Campbell said he had always been on friendly terms with Senator Hanna and had been associated in a business way with some of Mr. Hanna's friends. He claimed he had been a supporter of Hanna until after the latter's position on the money question had been made known after his appointment to the senate. Then he had rather drifted away from the senator politically.

Campbell claimed he had been a supporter of McKinley in the presidential campaign on account of his views on the tariff. Campbell said he had made a speech in Cooper Union hall on which the President and Senator Hanna had both sent him notes of thanks.

No other witnesses were examined. It is believed the committee will complete its work this week and a report, or rather reports, will be submitted soon. Senator Garfield will probably submit a minority report, while Chairman Burke will submit the report of the majority.

After Senator Murphy's Sculp.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Weeks, of New York city, started the assembly and its 2,000 spectators to-night by the introduction of a resolution censuring and requesting the resignation of Edward Murphy, jr., senior U. S. senator from this state, for voting for the Teller silver resolution. The resolution was a complete surprise. It brought to their feet a number of the members of the minority with objections. They could not object to the introduction of the resolution, but they signified their intention to debate the proposition and under the rules of the house it had to go over and be printed.

Assemblyman Weeks said that "he was willing that it be laid aside with the understanding that it be made a special order at 8:30 on next Monday evening. That course was pursued."

EXPLODED A BOMB

At the Residence of an Ex-Mayor of Havana—Perpetrator Arrested.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—At about midnight last night a man named Luis Cora Lazo, who recently returned to Cuba from the African prisons, exploded a bomb at the private residence of the conservative ex-mayor of Havana, Senor Miguel Diaz. The noise of the explosion was heard throughout Havana, although the scene of the explosion was at Jesus Del Monte. The door was broken and a large hole was made in the house.

The Diaz family and those inhabiting neighboring houses were panic stricken. Lazo drove to Jesus Del Monte from Havana in a cab. He was captured while attempting to escape. Senor Diaz says he does not know Lazo and believes he has political accomplices.

No Anglo-Japanese Campaign.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It is announced on the best authority that the talk of an Anglo-Japanese plan of campaign in certain eventualities is unfounded. No such matter has occupied the attention of the statesmen of the two countries, and an agreement exists between England and Japan except the common desire to secure the free development of trade in China. As regards Port Arthur, the Russian fleet, according to the same authority is only there for winter quarters and the statements as to a Russian occupation are unfounded. China is willing that the English warships should anchor there if required.

Mormon Conference.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A general conference of Mormons will be held in Brooklyn next Saturday afternoon and evening. The work of the Latter Day Saints in the middle and eastern states as far south as Virginia, is controlled by the Brooklyn mission. The purpose of the conference is to strengthen the Mormon faith in this locality, where at one time a flourishing church existed.

A number of noted leaders will speak, including Congressman King, of Utah and Apostles Cowley and Lyman, from Utah.

Movements of Steamships.

GIBRALTAR—First Blamarek, from New York for Naples and Genoa.